EUROPE

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

Failure of the French Mediation.

FRANCE REPUDIATES THE IDEA OF ARMED INTERFEBENCE.

The Best of Feeling Prevailing Between France and Prussia.

Reported Agreement Between France, Prussia and Italy.

Austria Resolved to Continue the War.

Ravid Advance of the Prussian Armies.

THEIR ENTRANCE INTO MORAVIA.

Occupation of Prague by the Prussians.

They Are Expected to be Before Vienna Within a Week.

ADVANCE OF CIALDINI.

OCCUPATION OF PADUA.

Defeat of the Austrians near the Stelvio Pass.

KOSSUTH ON A VISIT TO GARIBALDI.

Prussia Ordering Elections for a German Parliament.

Formation of a Prussian Party in the German Provinces of Austria.

The royal mail steamship Scotia, Capt. Judkins, which saled from Liverpool on the 14th at 10 a.m. and from Queenstown on the evening of the 15th of July, arrived here yesterday, bringing three days later news. The Lafayette arrived at Brest at 4 o'clock on the morning

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The accounts of the proceedings of France with had transpired. It is repeated that Prussia refuses to admit of an armistice on the basis of the cession of Venetia, and the continue offensive operations against the Austrian Empire mutually entered into by Prussia and Italy, until both these Powers shall have obtained from Austria satisfactory terms

The Demands of Italy.

Italy is said to claim from Austria the direct cession to Italy of all the Italian territories under Austrian dominion. including the Italian portion of the Tyrol. These conditions and these stipulated for by Prassia are said to have been found Inadmissable at Vicana, and the Austrian Government would consequently continue to try the fortune of war.

Reported Agreement Between France, Prussin

Several of the Paris journals of the 13th state that France, Prussia and Italy have come to an understanding upon the proposals to be made to Austria. They add that the three Powers have agreed that Austria shall be excluded from the

Latest - Statements of The Moniteur - Good Feeling Between France and Prussia.

LONDON, July 14-Evening.

The Paris Moniteur says that negotiations are still progressing, and the best of feeling prevails between France and

Failure of the French Mediation-Another

Appeal to the Sword. LONDON, Sunday July 15, 1866. The Vienna Presse of the 14th says that the proposed mediation of Napoleon is ended for the present, and Austria

must trust to her own strength and resources. She was resolved

Armed Mediation the Signal for a Greater War.

From the London Times, July 12.

"One angry man," says the old adage, "makes unity," How matural it is, a forther, that the wrath of many seen should get the better of the temper of a single individual. It has been so a substantial to the temper of a single individual. The Emperor Napoleon, if we may rely on a statement in a Venna addical paper, has found out how difficult it is for him to meddle in other people's disputes without running the risk of viruging more than one quarrel upon himself. Unable to obtain an armistice by good offices, he is said to be about to enfo, we his good offices by an "armed mediation." Were all this trace for the intelligence yet awaits official confirmation from l'aris—ske Emperor mig at he said to have given the signal for a Everpone and the formation of the state of the state of the said to have given the signal for a Everpone and the said to have given the signal for a Everpone and the said to have given the signal for a Everpone and the said to have given the signal for a Everpone and the said to have given the signal for a Everpone and the said to have given the signal for a Everpone and the said to have given the signal for a Everpone and the said to have given the signal for a Everpone and the said to have given the signal for a Everpone and the said to have given the signal for the signal for the said to have given the

the protection of Anglo Saxon laws, whether under a monmerchical or a democratic Government. The constrict stat commot keep them at home have no right to tell us we are descending in
the scale of nations.

It there is anything we seem to miss in Lord Stanley's address, and think might have been attempted, it is a more exact
and more substantial account of our political relations with
our Continental neighbors. Me describes the circumstances,
it our own case, which limit the practical expression of the
sympathies we cannot but indulge in. All that is most true,
for it is nothing but the mercit wickedness to try to capitle
England into throwing one of her costing little armies into distant
excamps and treaches upon any guarrel between the Continental
Powers. But it must be noded, for it is most important, and
most apposite to the case of England just now, of all Europe,
and we may add of America, that the sympathy of this country is naturally and necessarily not with the poleniates or
Governments or even States, but with peoples and roces.

We have effected British unity; we have lately rejoiced in
the union of Italy; and we cannot but have a feeling in favor
of the union of Germany. The balance of power may still be
important, and we may possibly find ourselves interested in it,
but we are not likely, for many a long day to lead a hand at its
adjustment. Be shall leave dustin, Prussa, France and Italy is
stille this among themselves; and as to the numerous smaller
States, our sympathies are not with thrones a century, or his century so five centuries old, but with the people; and if
they choose to merge themselves in the larger bond, or the
grander allegiance, England is the last nation to interfere. She
is not jealous of any Continental Power, nor has she any call to
grander allegiance, England is the last nation to interfere. She
is not jealous of my Continental Power, nor has a hang call to
free product of the minimal procedence. It certainly is not her place to insist on Germans being either divide

Correspondence of The London Times.

PARIS July 11, 1866

France Not Likely to Join in the War.

intirely fellen to the ground, but its conclusion depends on the readiness of the Austrian Government to place itself in a osition to make peace. The terms on which the King of trassla will accept the offered mediatine of France are now nown. They are such as we have led our readers to expect and hey are serious. If they are accepted as the basis of negotia-lors, an armistice may take place at once, but if not, then Europe my find itself on the thresh-diof a war compared with which each that waged in Bohemia will appear magnificant. In the cesh time Francis advances to her aim. Yesterday, at noon, to Prussian army having traversed Bohemia, the King's eadquarters were transferred to Zwitten, in Moravia, At a same time we hear that the Francis Gen. Falken-ein is moving against the Federal army which guards Frank rton-the Msine. The Austrian Government, on the other ind, is rapidly withdrawing its army from Venetia, and has yen the command lately held by Marshal Benedek to the reliable Albert, who has won the only Imperial victory of a present war.

rendance Anorth, who has present war.

The greatest interest is now felt in the action of France, as o which we have an abundance of statement, and a little automatic information. A statement which would be very intention, if only true, was published in the evening edition of the Fienna Garsts on Tuesday night, perporting to show the ourse which the Emperor Napoleon had marked out for himself. According to this authority, the Emperor had "preounced his will" that Austria should not have her position as

The Improbability of Armed Mediation.

The Improbability of Armed Mediation.

From The London Times, July 14.

In spite of the different causes incessantly at work on the tide of human events, there is stiff obviously a singular tendency in history forepeat itself in its details. Whenever it happened that the "Holy Roman" or German Empire, either owing to organic weakness in its head, or to the ambition of its members, or, finally, to the social and moral dissolution of its body, was divided against itself—in other words, whenever there was war in Germany—the contest hardly ever failed to extend to I risky it hardly ever failed to lead to the more or less immediate intervention of France. Only two days ago there seemed to be every probability of a receition of this old phenomenou. It depended on the will of one man whether or not wa were to see a rehearsal of the harrors of the Thirty or of the Seven's Years. War, condensed within a narrower lapse of time, it might be, but with an intensity proportionate to that very limitation. So far as the beliggerents themselves were concerned, the die, to all appearance, was east. The Prussian Cabinet called upon the Italian Government to adhere to the terms of their mutual engagement. It rejected as insulmissible an armistice based simply on the cossion of Vendia, and insisted on its right to continuate astrongia tile Anatria was compelled to submit to the demands of both powers.

For her own part, Italy testified her readiness—nay, eager ness—to acquit hereaff of her daty as a faithful any, and hostilities were all the time pursued on both sides without relaxation. A Prussian detachment, 6,000 men strong, ander Ger.

Muine, was close upon the gates of Prague. The main armies of Prussia were all the time pursued on both sides without relaxation. A Prussian detachment, 6,000 men strong, ander Ger.

THE WAR IN GERMANY. THE CAMPAIGN IN BOHEMIA

A dispatch dated from the Prussian headquarters at Zwittan, July 11, says: "To-day the troops at headquarters are allowed to rest. The battalions engaged in active oper ations have been pushed forward about two miles to the southeast. They are also having a day's repose as far as possible. this having been rendered necessary by the rain which has set in, and the uninterrupted marching and severe fighting in which the troops have been engaged."

The Route of the Three Prussian Armies. The first army is taking the direction of Brund,

the second. Olmufz, and the army of the Elbe, Igiau.

The Austrians Evacuate Landskron.

The Austrians evacuated Landskron as soon as the regiment of the guards of the second army corps, advancing from Hohenmouth, through Bohemian Trubau, approached

Reenforcements for the Austrian Army.

The Austrian army of the North is receiving reinforcements but is believed to be not yet decided whether it will hold the line from Olmutz to Brunn and fight another battle in that position. The Prussian march on Igian is said to be the cause of this indecision. To morrow the headquarters will be removed to Czernahora, three miles from Brunn,

A French Embassador at Prussian Headquarters-The Prussians at Czernahora and Zuania.

A telegram of the 12th from Zwittau, says: "M. Benedette, the French Embassador at Berlin, arrived here last

m. to Czernahora. The whole Prussian army continues its march toward the south. A Berlin dispatch of the 13th states that the vanguard of the

Prussians had arrived at Zuania.

Strength of the Austrian Army. The special correspondent of The London Times

with the Austrian army, writing on the 11th of July, says: Gen. Benedek has now under his orders at least 160,000 men. not including his cavalry and artiflery. Immediately after the fatal 3d of July it may be doubtful whether he could have mustered more than half the number; but the men have rallied to their colors, and a torce to which a large increase is daily given by volunteers, drats and regiments from other quarters, is now assembled to try conclusions with their formidable opponents if all attempts to effect a peaceful solution prove-

The Times military correspondent with the Prus-

an army says in his letter of the 8th that notwithstanding rumors of probable peace, the army continued its steady advance, and its march was conducted with the same precautions and the same circumspection as if the campaign was only beginning, and as if an unbroken e was in front ready to take advantage of the slightest error.

The London Globe thinks that from appearances the Prassian army would be before Vienna in a week or ten days.

Entry of the Prussians Into Prague. The occupation of Prague by the Prussians took place on Sunday last. On the previous evening Prince Schwartzenberg, Cardinal Archbishop, the Mayor, and sev-eral of the Common Council of the city, went to the advance guard of the Prussians, about two leagues distant, commanded men into the town. The troops were to march the next day

entirely depend on the Austrian and municipal authorities.

Vos Rosenbeng Grussiuski, Major General.

Prague, July 8, 1866.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE BAVARIANS.

Battle at Kissingen.

In regard to the battle which had been fought near Kissingen between the Prussians and Bavarians, a Berlin dispatch of the 11th says of it: "Yesterday the vanguard of the of the Saale, near Hausen and Waldaschach, north of Kissin

After a splendid defense of ten hours, the Bayarian army

The Moniteur du Soir gives an an account of this battle, in which it states that the Bavarians behaved with great bravery,

Advices from the Bayarian headquarters assert that concentration near Schweinfurt.

Contingents for the Prassian Army. The contingents of the smaller States of

Formation of a Prussian Party in the German Provinces of Austric-The Vienna correspondent of The London Times

says it is very obvious that a Prussian party is gradually form ing in the German Provinces of the Austrian Empire.

army in spite of all the precautions of Gen. Remedek, and though they to great battle itself, yet when that battle was lear that the state of the Austrans in the great battle itself, yet when that battle was lear the theory of the selfier's confidence to his the state of the theory of the selfier's confidence to his the selfier's confidence to the vanding of the selfier's confidence to the variety of the selfier's small loss of life even to the vandished. An army outmand the selfier's confidence are selfier's small loss of life even to the vandished the fetties of a compagn to the enemy. But the sattle of Sedewid was soon step by step, and the Prussians adeanced to victory over thouseands of the selfier. It is romarkable that the losses of the Aastrians are placed higher by those who are among them than by the conquerrer. The gaps in the army of Benedek are only fally discerned by those who knew it before it met the enemy.

Our correspondent, writing three days after the battle, when the confliction was beginning to subside, when the men were finding their way back to their regiments, and regiments, or what was left of them, were again being united into brigades and divisions, gives the loss of the beaten army as probably more than two-fifths of its whole number. "It may be true," he says, "that 80,000 men were killed, wounded, taken prisoners, or drowned, and that 150 guns were taken, abandoned, or thrown into the river on the retreat." Adding to these losses the number of men who must have throw any shelf arms in the retreat, see must doubt watcher 100,000 effectie wen serve to be found in the Army of the North three days after the battle.

The retreat was, indeed, melancholy and disastrous. As at Leipsic, we hear of pontions from the provision of the farmed

selves at junctions, and preparing to follow the course of the rail.

Pardubitz in the present war has been deemed of more importance than the atrongest fortress, and when Prague is seized it will be not so much because it is the capital of Bohemin as because it is the spot where the line from Bavaria meets the line which rans north to Dresden. Supposing, then, the campaign to continue, the object of the Prassians will doubtless be to march along the line of rail to Britan and Vienna. Their headquarters were, two days since, at Zwittan. After a short repose, the army is being pashed on, the army of Prince Frederick Charles taking the read to Britan, the Second Army that to Oimuta, and the Brmy of the Eibe taking a more westerly route through Iglan.

As the distance of Zwittan from Venetia is little more than 100 miles, it need not be said that the capital of the Empire is in danger. Unless successfully opposed by the Austrians, the enemy might be before Vienna in a week. The Austrians, however, under their new commander, are not likely to give up Hrünn without a struggle. If their army be large reshforced from Venetic, they may fight one or two heavy battles in Morayia, and though the superiority of the Prussians has been

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE AUSTRIAN POSITION—PRUSSIAN ORDER OF ATTACK —THE DEFEAT—THE BATTLE FIELD THE DAY AF

selves and their horses in digit. Most of the guns which had been placed at the near awes taken, but those which acted as need naturally analish, were quickly withdrawn, and carrier almendy handled, were quickly withdrawn, and cover the retreat of the infantry.

The Prusians paused but a few moments among the taken guns and then reshed on in parsit. The summit of the Laparide was quickly gained, and there before them they ass the whole hollow ground between them and Stresellir filled with running white uniforms. The vitorious battalions commenced a rapid fire upon them, and men dropped quickly from the fighty ranks, roling over and over as they fell on the aloping ground. The two corps which the Crown Prince had directed more against the Austrian ear caught the fightities in flank and roked the running ranks with their fire. The Prussian strillery was also quickly up, unlimbered, and came into action on the summit of the Lapa ridge, and sent its shells bursting among the hearnation, against the Lapa ridge, and sent its shells bursting among the hearnation, against policy and the control of the contr